

A Flagrant Tariff Robbery--Will You Vote for the Robbers?

Even that great New York daily—The Herald—leading Republican paper of the East, is so disgusted with the proposed tariff robbery that it publishes a comprehensive table showing the ill-effect of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill on the cost of living.

This table shows that the tariff will on cotton manufactures be increased 58 per cent; on silk manufactures, 38.5 per cent; on wool manufactures, 137.3 per cent; on clothing, 42.5 per cent; on earthenware, stone and chinaware, 29.8 per cent; on glassware, 35.2 per cent; refined sugar, 293.7 per cent; buttons, 167.4 per cent; cutlery 368.2 per cent; hardware, 100 per cent; clocks and watches, 47.5 per cent; sewing machines, transferred from free list and taxed 30 per cent.

What do these and other similar increases mean to the consumers who will pay, to the domestic manufacturers, who will profit, as a result of the new law?

The table gives the total value, in dollars and cents, of the proposed "protection" to these manufacturers as follows:

Cotton, \$883,000,000; silk, \$285,000,000; wool, \$629,000,000; clothing, \$1,156,000,000; earthenware, stone and chinaware, \$121,000,000; glassware, \$119,000,000; refined sugar, \$9,000,000; hardware, \$56,000,000; clocks and watches, \$25,000,000; sewing machines, \$13,000,000.

The additional cost to the consumers under the proposed tariff bill as it has passed the senate is given on the articles mentioned in these figures:

Cotton manufactures, \$583,000,000; silk manufactures, \$152,000,000; wool manufactures, \$635,000,000; clothing manufactures, \$621,000,000; earthenware, stone and chinaware, \$51,000,000; glassware, \$43,000,000; refined sugar, \$582,000,000; buttons, \$32,000,000; cutlery, \$126,000,000; hardware, \$51,000,000; clocks and watches, \$1,000,000; sewing machines, \$23,000,000.

And these tremendous sums, not millions alone, but billions, are to be taken out of the pockets of farmers, wage earners, clerks, housewives, the whole American people, and transferred as ADDITIONAL tribute to the coffers of the great trusts and monopolies whose influence is so great that they are permitted to write their own tariff schedules.

It is being done at a time when wages are being "deflated," when the prices of "deflated" farm products do not pay the cost of production, and when great numbers of men and women are unable to find employment of any kind.

It is being done for industries that have already grown enormously rich, whose profits under the existing low tariffs imposed by a democratic congress have been large, and that for many years have competed successfully with foreign competition in the markets of the world.

It is a conscienceless and shameless robbery of the American people that is proposed, to be perpetrated under cover of the law. It presents, not only an economic but a moral issue. It is wicked. It is fundamentally undemocratic and un-American. It takes from those who have the least to give to those who have the most. It takes from those whose need is greatest, who are struggling with adversity, to give to those whose fortunes are so large they can by no possible extravagance and indulgence spend even their incomes. The last vestige of its rags and tatters of defense and excuse have been lost by the protective tariff policy, and no longer can it be pleaded that it is necessary to "protect" infant industries. For the industries to be protected are the greatest and the richest in all the world.

No longer can it be pleaded that its purpose is to maintain and increase the level of wages. For it is being done in behalf of those who are persistently decreasing wages.

There is no excuse left. It is simply a flagrant robbery of the common people by an arrogant plutocracy entrenched in power. Its effect will be to take every year from the people's pockets, and transfer to the trusts and monopolies, as much

MAN KILLED BY FRISCO ENGINE EARLY THURSDAY

Dunklin County News: Roscoe Paul, aged about 28, a well known character who has resided in this section all his life, principally at Kennett and later at Bragg City, was run over by Frisco engine No. 512, which pulls the regular Ham train, and is taken to Hayti for coal driven by Engineer Ed Morris, with Fireman John Pepple and Conductor Ed Marsh, at Old Yama, about five o'clock last Thursday morning, sustaining injuries from which he died a short time later at the Frisco station in Kennett, where he was brought by the engine crew.

According to testimony of the train crew given at the inquest, which was conducted by T. J. Rigdon, coroner, Paul was lying in the center of the track between the rails, face down, with his head resting on his arms, when first seen by the engineer, who thought the object a pile of cinders. They were about 400 feet away when he was first seen. When they reached a distance of about 300 feet the engineer discovered that it was a man and shut off and reversed his engine and applied the brakes, but owing to the early morning dampness of the track, the engine failed to stop until it had passed entirely over his body.

According to Dr. Rigdon, who made an examination of the body, the dead man had a cut about four inches in length on his left shoulder and the skull on the left side just behind the left ear was cut and badly crushed.

The body was taken charge of by the Baldwin undertakers and embalmed and turned over to relatives for burial.

According to information gathered from acquaintances of the man, he left the home of his sister, Mrs. Gussie Depriest, wife of W. A. Depriest, at Bragg City, that morning stating that he had some important matters to look after before morning, when she tried to get him to stay there until morning, and that is the last seen of him until he was struck by the engine.

The jury which inquired into his death was composed of Ed Terry, Frank Wallace, Tom Scott, Bill Cobb, J. C. Walker and Q. L. Herman. Their verdict was that deceased came to his death by being run over by a Frisco engine No. 512 which was running extra, and which the engineer was unable to stop on account of there being no sand in the dome.

JUDGE FARIS IS GRANDFATHER

Federal Judge Faris yesterday, September 7th, received a telegram from his son-in-law, Edwin J. McKee of Excelsior Springs, informing him of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. McKee on September 4th. The telegram was late in arriving, having been sent to Stone Lake, Wis., where Judge Faris passed his vacation. The child was named Charles Faris McKee, for Judge Faris. Mrs. McKee who was formerly Miss Adalyn Faris is a graduate of the University of Missouri, and after her graduation worked as a reporter on the Globe-Democrat.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

—What you want, when you want it, at reasonable prices, at Buckleys'.

J. L. Wright, the jeweler, accompanied by his wife and baby, spent Sunday and part of Monday visiting relatives at Cottonwood. They made the trip in their car, and on account of the big rain Sunday afternoon had to remain over until Monday morning.

—Ladies' new Fall Suits, Coats and Dresses, at Kohn's, Hayti, Mo.

money as it takes to defray the entire expenses of the federal government, including interest on the war debt.

If the people approve it by their votes in the fall election they will no longer be entitled to complain over anything that faithless government does to them or fails to do for them.—St. Joseph Observer.

TROOPS EXPENSIVE

Guarding Railroad Property Has Cost Missouri Heavily.

Jefferson City, Sept. 13.—The maintenance of military protection for railroad property during the strike of the railroad shop crafts had cost the State of Missouri \$153,059.05, Sept. 8th, according to figures just made public by Adj. Gen. William A. Raupp. The actual cost of maintaining troops in Missouri during the strike, however, is greatly in excess of these figures, the federal government having footed the bill for the annual encampment at Nevada in which troops were held mobilized for possible strike duty. Three regiments were under arms in the first camp, which began July 16 and ended July 30, and one regiment was encamped at Nevada from Aug. 6 to Aug. 21st.

"Opportunities for the State," Adj. Gen. Raupp said, in issuing the figures, "the summer encampment occurred during the strike. This shifted the burden of large expense to the federal government. If the total cost of maintaining troops in Missouri during the strike period were produced, they would probably be twice as large as those attributable to the state."

Provisions for the national guard on strike duty cost about 50 cents a day per man, according to the adjutant general. About 988 men are on railroad strike duty. They are stationed among Moberly, New Poplar Bluff and Chaffee and hundred and twenty-three officers and men who have been detailed to Iacon have been assigned to vacancies in other units made by the discharge of officers and men on whom army service was believed to have worked a peculiar hardship. These men, Gen. Raupp said, included school boys and business men.

Lights Again! Just One Week--Seven Days After Fire, Light Plant Restores Service

Lights again—yesterday and last night!

Great work! In just seven days after Caruthersville light and power plant appeared a complete loss by fire, the machinery is sufficiently restored as to again furnish service.

Congratulations to the management! It shows there is a master mind and determined will on the job. This is far better than the public had expected.

While we have had no information

G. O. P. SLUMP IN MAINE GRATIFIES DEMOCRATS

Cordell Hull Comments on Big Democratic Gain.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The outstanding fact in the Maine election was that the Republican majority in 1920 "has been reduced about 60 per cent," Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic national committee declared, to day.

He listed as among other "outstanding facts" to be drawn from yesterday's vote the following:

"That the great slump in the total Republican vote shows there is a large element of Maine Republicans who are dissatisfied with this administration and this Congress and stayed at home rather than vote their party ticket. Maine's psychology in this respect is not applicable to the disgruntled Republican voters in other sections of the country. Their protest will be registered at the polls."

"That while the Republican vote enormously decreased, the Democratic vote showed an increase of more than 20 per cent over 1920."

"That the Republican majorities for congressmen were cut down from 15,000 and 20,000 in 1920 to 4,000 and 10,000 or less in 1922."

"If Republicans can get any encouragement from these figures their optimism is greater than their discernment of the trend of events." Mr. Hull concluded: "If Democrats can wring such real encouraging results from the rock-ribbed, stable-voting Republican state of Maine they should feel enormously encouraged at the outlook for general victory in the nation at the November election."

—Solid gold cased, 15 jeweled bracelet watches, from \$22.00 up, at Turnbaugh's Jewelry Store, Caruthersville, Mo. 44-45

Judge Williams Wants to be Shown the Law Protecting Black Brutes

Democrat-Argus:

The cases of John Clayton and Pearl Lashly, the two negro boys recently arrested and placed in the county jail, came up in the Juvenile Division of the Circuit Court before Judge Sterling H. McNairy yesterday, on a charge of attempted rape on the person of a daughter and a stepdaughter of S. P. Williams of near Hayti. Both defendants pleaded guilty to the charge and were, on account of their age, 16 and 17 years, sentenced to the Reform School at Booneville, Mo., instead of the penitentiary, for a term of three years. The brute instinct manifested itself in these slimy rats of the sewer at a rather youthful age.

Sheriff Robertson will start for Booneville with the prisoners Sunday morning, he states.

Editor Missouri Herald:

I want to say to all whom it may concern that I have a grievance. It is this: A few nights ago two negroes broke into my home and attempted rape upon my two grown girls—going so far as to get their hands on them, as they slept in their bedroom. They screamed and I went to their rescue, thereby foiling completion of their act. The negroes ran away. I saw them and knew them. So did the girls. I had no gun and the negroes escaped.

I went to an officer of the law, had them arrested and put in jail, willing to abide by the statutes of the State. But what has been done? The two negroes were sent to the reform school. If I have any understanding of the law, that might have been done for some minor degree of burglary, or lesser crime. But other FELONIOUS crimes, murder, rape and crimes of that category, there should be, in my judgment, a regular trial before the proper tribunal, and if convicted, sentence imposed and carried out in regular decorum. I can see no mitigating circumstances in crimes of this nature, for the crime itself certainly places it, beyond the possibility of juvenility. Instead of prosecution, neither myself, nor family, the injured parties were consulted. If any consultation was had, it was with the negroes themselves.

I want to say that I have lived in Missouri a long time—longer than one in a hundred now living here has—and somebody has got to show me, to make me believe it, that the way this case was handled was in accordance with a just law. Until convinced otherwise, I shall believe that Missouri laws should be as good as the laws of any other State because all laws are supposed to be founded upon justice. Something, somewhere, is wrong.

JUST SUCH WORK AS THIS IS WHAT IS MAKING THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS. Just such work is what is causing the organization of the K. K. K. and other so-called radical movements of the present times. When the people lose confidence in the laws of their Government, they have got to seek protection in mutual unions of some sort the same as they did in pioneer days when frontier dangers of savages and wild beasts surrounded them in their remoteness and isolation.

A man's home is his castle, and by the Eternal Gods I propose to protect mine. If I cannot one way, I shall another, even to the requirement of laying down my life. That has been done by others, and what others have done, I can and will do also, if forced to.

I have nothing further to say at this time except that I am mighty sore over the disposition of this serious and shameful affair. I wonder why alleged smart men should make such laws, or take such views of the purpose of the laws. I have always tried to be on the right side of everything and keep out of trouble, but I have never before suffered the trial of having my home broken into at midnight by negroes whose purpose was to do violence to the female members of my family. This is more than I can stand and remain silent, and I believe that all red-blooded white men will feel the

REAL ISSUE, SAYS COX, IS PROSPERITY IN U. S.

New York, Sept. 9.—Re-establishment of prosperity in the United States must be given first place in the thoughts of Americans and must be the preface to discussion of the entrance of this country into European affairs and into the League of Nations, declared James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for the presidency at the last election, on his return from Europe today on the Paris. Mr. Cox went abroad to study old world political and economic conditions.

Discussing the issues in the congressional elections this fall, Mr. Cox said that the international issue would be "the failure of the administration, both in the moral and unselfish view, on the one hand, and the practical and selfish view on the other, to participate in the affairs of the world."

But, he added, "the matter of governmental association to promote peace must yield to the matter of establishing economic order in this country."

same as I do about it. Very respectfully S. P. WILLIAMS.

The Missouri Herald thoroughly agrees with Judge Williams that he has a grievance and a very serious one. We also share in his belief that he should be "shown." His fifty years or more of citizenship in Missouri is certainly sufficient to make him a "show-me" Missourian. thing wrong, somewhere." There is no doubt of that. Radically wrong, too. When such a heinous crime can be committed against the white womanhood of a civilized State, and the guilty parties escape punishment, as they did in this case, the laws of the land have ceased to function in the interest of justice. Such a lax law is worse than no law at all, for the homes of the people would be far safer if left entirely to their own keeping and defense. The wiping out of such a law would, at least, eliminate the elements of uncertainty. The people would know what to depend upon and what safeguard to take. There are no technicalities about the discharge of a shotgun well loaded with buckshot, if properly aimed. It is an old trusty that has stood the test of time, compared with which, for the protection of the home, the reform school is a mere joke.

Neither Judge Williams nor this paper is criticising individuals. We are speaking of conditions. The law, at best is a mystery. Few judges and no lawyers agree. Then if the laity becomes confused, is it any wonder? We are frank to confess our inability to comprehend the hair-splitting technicalities that run through the statutes in a maze of bewildering. About it all there are too many "ifs," and "ands" and "buts," too many "provisos," "loopholes" and ladders and underground methods for the escape of the guilty, as if the law was made entirely for the protection of the guilty. Not always, but sometimes, we see the innocent go to prison, or the scaffold, and the guilty go free. So the millings of the courts for years have gone from bad to worse until justice and the visits of angels about compare in frequency.

These are, perhaps, serious things to say, but the time is hard at hand for somebody to think seriously and speak plainly. The drift toward destruction has already gone too far. The current is growing too swift. Already the roar of the world's Niagara toward which we are coursing is heard with increasing detonation.

The curse of the nation today is too much law and too little enforcement of the law. If we should

(Continued on Page 2)